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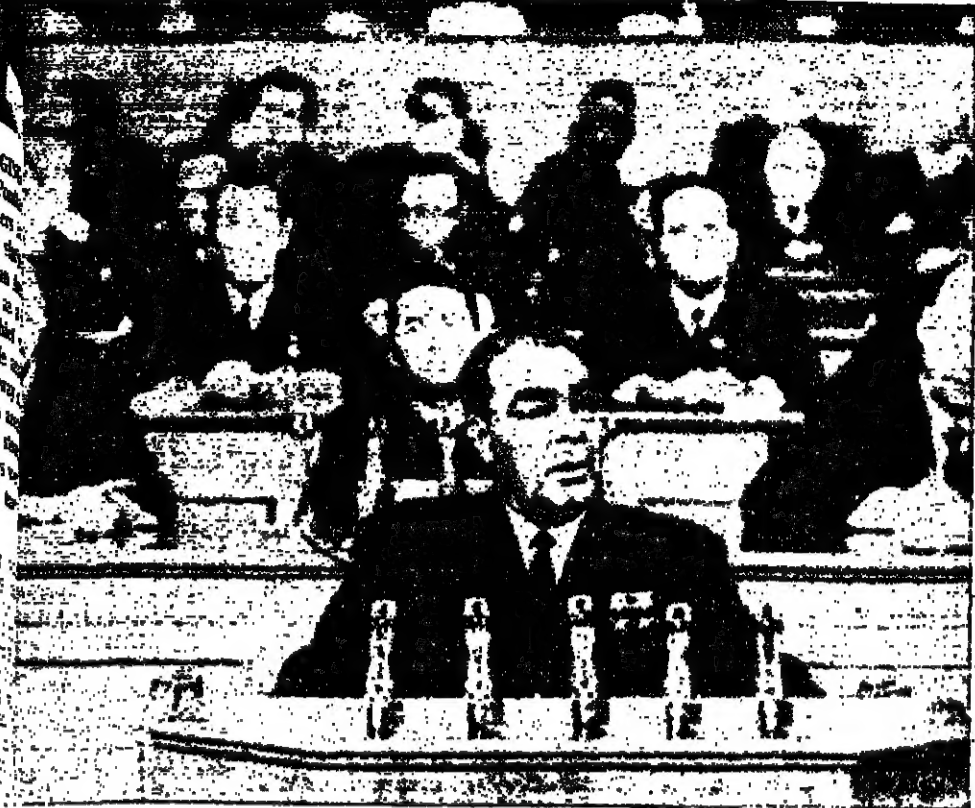
INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PEAKER—Soviet party secretary Leonid Brezhnev at Polish Workers' party in Warsaw yesterday. Polish party secretary Edward Gierk at left.

## Asks 'Practical Steps' Brezhnev Urges West Move Toward Talks

By James Feron

Dec. 7 (NYT)—Soviet party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the sixth Polish-Soviet summit in Warsaw yesterday, urged the West to take "practical steps" toward a settlement of the European security conference.

At the sixth Polish-Soviet summit, Mr. Brezhnev said the move could come from ministers of the two countries, but he also urged the West to take "practical steps" toward a settlement of the European security conference.

He said that "reduced tensions" and "improvement of the international situation" are the only way to develop normal relations between peoples and nations.

Half-hour speeches by the East bloc leaders followed the customary congratulatory line of Communist party congresses. There have been a half-dozen such quadrennial meetings this year.

Polish regional officials and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Heath Awarded German Prize For Statesmen

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath today was named first winner of a 300,000-mark prize for European statesmanship.

The FVS Foundation of Hamburg said that Mr. Heath had been chosen for his "exceptional service... toward the entry of Britain into the European community" and for his efforts on behalf of the unification of Europe.

The prize, the most valuable to be bestowed in West Germany, is tentatively scheduled to be presented to Mr. Heath next month during a commemorative assembly of the European Council in Strasbourg, France.

In London, an official spokesman said that Mr. Heath was "absolutely staggered" today at the news that he has won the prize.

# India Claims It Takes Jessore; Delhi Balked U.S. Peace Effort

## White House: A Settlement Was at Hand

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The Nixon administration charged today that India had launched a full-scale war despite apparent progress in U.S. efforts to get negotiations under way between Pakistan and the Bangla Desh rebels in East Pakistan.

A White House aide condemned India's use of armed force against Pakistan as an unjustified move that could lead to international anarchy. He denied that the United States is anti-Indian.

The official also said Pakistan had agreed to restore civilian government in East Pakistan by the end of December and had agreed to a unilateral pullback of troops from the border with India.

The official said the United States started its diplomatic offensive when Pakistan attempted to crush the East Pakistani independence movement. At Washington's urging, Pakistan's President Yahya Khan had agreed to negotiate with elected Bangla Desh representatives in Calcutta, the official said, but the Indian government discouraged the talks and they never got under way.

The aide, who declined to be identified, called on the Soviet Union, which has supported India, at the United Nations to join the United States to act in the interest of peace.

The State Department announced today that henceforth the United States will direct all further peacekeeping attempts in the India-Pakistan war through the United Nations General Assembly.

The announcement follows intensive but fruitless bilateral American efforts to restrain the fighting. The UN General Assembly began emergency debate today on a proposal calling for an immediate cease-fire and mutual pullback of troops.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray underscored U.S. determination to remain neutral and avoid direct involvement in the war. His announcement followed President Nixon's reported expression yesterday of "absolute neutrality" for the United States.

The administration already has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



WAR CAMP—Hundreds of thousands of refugees from East Pakistan, some of whom walked for months to flee fighting, sit and wait at camp outside of Calcutta.

## India Urges Foe in East To Give Up

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.—After reporting that Indian troops had battered their way into Jessore, the Pakistani Army's chief garrison town in western East Pakistan, the Indian Army's chief of staff today broadcast a dramatic appeal to the 70,000 Pakistani soldiers in the eastern province:

"Your fate is sealed. Time is running out. Lay down your arms before it is too late."

Gen. Sam Manekshaw, the chief of staff, told the enemy forces they were surrounded and not only by Indian troops but also by East Pakistani guerrillas—the Mukti Bahini—and he said the guerrillas were "ready to take revenge for the cruelties and atrocities you have committed."

The Indian Army's eastern command reported tonight that Jessore had been taken in a fierce 24-hour battle and that its Pakistani defenders, estimated at about 5,000 men, were fleeing in disarray to the south. New York Times correspondent Sydney H. Sharnberg reported from Calcutta, India, reinforced its claim to have the enemy in East Pakistan at its mercy by reporting that the northeastern city of Sylhet had also fallen to its forces.

The Pakistani troops in East Pakistan are vastly outnumbered—perhaps at the ratio of 2-1 by Indian forces and possibly 3-1 by the Mukti Bahini also. The Mukti Bahini originally was formed of 50,000 East Pakistanis who had been in the Pakistan Army but revolted when Pakistani soldiers arrived to put down a secessionist movement.

Subsequent recruitment, among the estimated 10 million East Pakistanis who fled to India, is said to have swelled the Mukti Bahini to 150,000 irregular soldiers.

India Urges Surrender

Indian intelligence sources said today that they had intercepted this message from the Pakistani commander in the East to the chief of staff in Rawalpindi:

"There is no use fighting unless reinforcements come in time. Resistance will only mean unnecessary loss of life."

The Indians said that Rawalpindi replied, "Reinforcements are coming. Continue to fight."

It was then that the Indian Army's chief of staff decided to broadcast his surrender appeal to the enemy in the East, the intelligence man said. "They reported that Gen. Manekshaw or another high officer was prepared to fly to the provincial capital, Dacca, to accept surrender from the enemy commander."

The intelligence man said they were sure that the Pakistani commander would prefer to surrender to Indians, who would guarantee (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Europe to Ease U.S. Burden 10 Nations to Add \$1 Billion To NATO Defense Spending

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Ten NATO allies announced tonight that they are stepping up military spending by more than a billion dollars, or nearly 6 percent, in 1972 to ease the burden of defense on the United States.

"I think the Americans ought to be very much impressed by what the Europeans have done," the British defense minister, Lord Carrington, told newsmen in the name of the 10-nation European group. The members

are Belgium, Britain, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey and Luxembourg.

Lord Carrington spoke after presiding over a meeting of European defense ministers. They reviewed the progress of their combined effort to improve the European contribution to NATO defenses. This effort began a year ago with a program to devote an extra billion dollars in military spending annually in the period through 1975-1976.

The increase for the year 1972, according to Lord Carrington, represents a normal expansion of national defense budgets calculated on the basis of current prices. Some of this could be eaten up by inflation.

\$18 Billion on Defense

The 10 allies this year have been spending about \$18 billion on defense—compared with a total U.S. military budget of about \$80 billion.

There were signs that the Nixon administration regards the improved European defense performance as satisfactory if not ideal.

Earlier in the day, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird arrived for the annual NATO round of meetings with an assurance that the President would ask Congress for the funds needed to keep U.S. troops in Europe at present levels, about 310,000 men, until mid-1977. This would represent a year's extension of an existing administration commitment.

Bonn Opposes GI Cuts

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The West German government urged today that there be no reduction of American troop strength in Europe without a matching drop in Soviet forces.

The renewed plea by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government was contained in a defense white paper published today.

"The protection afforded by U.S. strategic weapons and the presence of American forces are indispensable to the security of Western Europe," the white paper said. "The West European nations are not capable of substituting—politically, militarily or psychologically—the American commitment in Europe."

## Brandt Meets Both Sides in Metal Strike

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt summoned deadlocked union and management negotiators to meet him tonight in a bid to end West Germany's worst postwar strike.

Mr. Brandt intervened in the wage dispute for the first time at a moment when a final mediation attempt by a seven-man special panel seemed to be collapsing.

Some 600,000 workers in automobile and heavy machinery industries already have been idled by the two-week-old strike of metal workers in southwestern Germany. The collapse of the arbitration attempt, scheduled to end at midnight, could paralyze industry throughout the nation.

"The nation would not understand it if the national economy were at stake through foolish poker-playing," Economics Minister Karl Schiller said in explaining Mr. Brandt's offer of his "good offices."

Leaders of both the IG Metall union and the employers' federation had earlier hotly opposed any "political" interference in wage negotiations. But both sides accepted Mr. Brandt's invitation and flew from the negotiation site in Stuttgart by separate planes to Bonn.

A government spokesman said the chancellor's move did not mean political interference in the traditional autonomy of wage negotiations. Mr. Brandt intended merely to appeal for reason in the national interest.

The negotiations remained (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Coalition Named to Rule Pakistan With Premier From East

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 7.—President Mohammed Yahya Khan today named a center coalition government headed by an East Pakistani as premier with the most powerful politician in West Pakistan as deputy premier.

In a move obviously designed to show that the eastern and western sections of Pakistan remain united in one state, despite India's recognition yesterday of East Pakistan's breakaway regime of Bangla Desh, Pakistan announced that the coalition had been formed "in light of the present war situation."

Pakistan denied today India's claims that Indian forces have taken Jessore, the main Pakistan Army garrison town in the western sector of East Pakistan.

On the western front, Pakistan claimed that its troops had moved into India all along its border with West Pakistan and asserted that the key town of Chumb had fallen to a Pakistani attack. In the Chamb sector is the only road linking the Indian capital, New Delhi, with the Indian state of Kashmir, the disputed territory over which the two nations fought their two previous wars, in 1948 and 1965.

General Advance

Foreign newsmen established that the Pakistanis had made a general advance into India from West Pakistan, but reported that nowhere was there a penetration of more than five miles or so. Chumb is five miles from the Pakistan border, east of Sialkot and north of Lahore.

Pakistan's new coalition government will have as premier Nurul Amin, a man in his 70s who heads a coalition of rightist political parties and was one of two East Pakistanis elected to the National Assembly last year who did not belong to the now-outlawed Awami League of secessionists.

Mr. Amin was chief minister of East Bengal after the 1947 partition of Pakistan from former British India, at the time of independence for both nations.

The deputy premier will be Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 44, who heads West Pakistan's leftist People's party, which won a majority of the West Pakistani seats in the National Assembly elections of December, 1970.

## From Spacecraft an TV Capsule Dropped Lars; It Signals Briefly

By Theodore Shabad

Dec. 7 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that a space capsule had been launched from the Soviet Union that made a soft landing on the surface of the planet Mars and transmitted a brief signal.

The Soviet announcement was vague on the period of time during which the landing capsule transmitted signals to its orbiting mother craft, which then relayed them to earth.

"The signals from the craft, which landed on the surface of the planet at the designated time, were received and recorded on board Mars-3 and later, during radio communication sessions, transmitted to earth from Dec. 2 to 5," the Tass announcement said.

"Video signals received from the surface of Mars were of short duration and then suddenly ceased," the statement added.

The information received from the Mars capsule was thus played back from Thursday through Sunday during the brief communications sessions when Mars-3 was within view of the deep-space tracking station in the Soviet Union's Crimean Peninsula, on the Black Sea.

Although the Tass statement was silent on this point, it was presumed that the transmitter of the landing capsule operated for only a relatively brief period, perhaps a matter of minutes or hours.

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## China 'Won't Permit' a Military Occupation

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—China will not permit India to maintain a military occupation of East Pakistan, informed diplomatic sources disclosed today.

The informants, who are in regular contact with Peking but declined to be identified, said the Chinese government will not intervene militarily in the Indo-Pakistan war as long as Pakistani forces continue fighting.

However, should Pakistan show it is unable to hold out against the Soviet-backed Indian war machine, they said, "we will have a tailor-made situation for a people's war."

"China is not going to give it up," the sources stressed.

They would not detail what form the Chinese action might take, but indicated that Peking would support and supply guerrilla forces which could turn East Pakistan into an Indian-style Vietnam.

The Chinese have firmly supported Pakistan in its conflict with India and today sharply castigated the Soviet Union for "bullying Pakistan... in collusion with the Indian expansionists."

"There is very little that Moscow has not done for India that Peking has not done for Pakistan," the sources said.

The Pakistan government is reportedly maintaining continuous consultations with Peking on the war and the developing situation in the United Nations, where the

## By India in E. Pakistan

## China 'Won't Permit' a Military Occupation

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today accused China of "runaway anti-Sovietism" in response to Peking's criticisms of alleged Soviet incitement of the Indo-Pakistani fighting.

"As the situation on the Asian subcontinent aggravates, Peking propaganda produces one anti-Soviet statement after another," a commentary circulated by the official Tass news agency said.

It cited articles published by a variety of Chinese publications and an interview granted by Premier Zhou En-lai to the Sunday Times of London.

"If we add to the series of anti-Soviet and anti-Indian statements by the Chinese representative at the United Nations organization, this will give an idea of the scale of runaway anti-Sovietism in Peking," Tass said.

The Tass commentary said China's support of Pakistan's handling of the Bangla Desh rebels "is added proof that the Chinese leadership couldn't care less about the destinies of the national liberation movements and the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle."

India Criticized

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—China today criticized India's recognition of Bangla Desh, charging that India had created the movement to further its aggressive aims against East Pakistan.

The official New China News Agency and Peking Radio issued a statement saying New Delhi's recognition move yesterday "thoroughly exposed the ugly features of the Indian government in carrying out expansionism and plotting to annex East Pakistan."



## After Council Deadlock

## UN Assembly Opens Debate On India-Pakistan Conflict

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A dozen countries proposed today that the General Assembly call for a cease-fire and withdrawal of troops by both sides in the India-Pakistan war.

Their resolution, introduced by Argentina, was essentially the same as one vetoed in the Security Council Sunday by the Soviet Union.

The council voted 11-0 late last night to send the question to the assembly under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution originally used to deal with the Korean war in 1950. The council thus confessed itself unable to act because of two Soviet vetoes and a deadlock last night over terms for a third resolution. It acted to put the problem before the veto-free assembly in the hope that it would produce an overwhelming appeal to the warring nations.

The United States and China joined nine smaller countries in

the council vote. The Soviet Union, Britain, France and Poland abstained.

The assembly took up the war question this morning. U.S. Ambassador George Bush said he hoped the assembly would approve the 12-power resolution "by early afternoon," and the assembly president, Adam Malik of Indonesia, asked speakers to limit themselves to 10 minutes each. But the assembly scheduled a rare night session and meeting tomorrow on the India-Pakistan question.

The resolution calls for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops, intensified efforts to bring about conditions necessary for the voluntary return home of the nine million East Pakistani refugees in India, and cooperation of all states with Secretary-General U Thant in getting relief to the refugees.

During the session, Mr. Thant, making his first public appearance since his month-long illness, received a standing ovation. Addressing the world body, he said he felt it was his duty "to speak up on behalf of those who are likely, through no fault of their own, to become the innocent victims of this crisis."

He appealed to "all the parties to the conflict, no matter what their allegiance, to take every possible measure to spare the lives of the innocent civilian population which is afflicted and threatened by the present hostilities."

The UN high commissioner for refugees announced today that shipments of relief commodities and equipment to India are being diverted "for practical reasons" until they can be resumed. A UN spokesman said the "practical reasons" were the closure of Calcutta port by India.

Soviet Warning

Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik told the Security Council last evening that he would veto any resolution that called for a cease-fire without links to a political settlement that recognized the "will of the East Pakistani population."

Five members immediately withdrew a resolution calling only for a cease-fire.

The council was thus unable to act on the war on the subcontinent for the third successive day. Mr. Malik vetoed two earlier proposals combining a cease-fire and withdrawal that drew affirmative votes from 11 of the 15 council members, among them China and the United States, both diplomatic supporters of Pakistan.

The "Uniting for Peace" resolution says that if a permanent member's veto has made the council "fail to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security... the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures." An assembly resolution would thus have no compulsory force.

## U.S. Charges India Balked Peace Effort

Says a Settlement Had Been Imminent

(Continued from Page 1)

suspended export of arms and military equipment to both Pakistan and India and yesterday, in an effort to refrain from siding with India's war effort, halted \$27.5 million in general economic aid to that country.

After a 75-minute emergency meeting yesterday afternoon between Mr. Nixon and top diplomatic, military and intelligence officials, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said it was "very unfortunate and quite contrary to recent favorable international trends" for India "to be using armed force against a neighbor such as they are in East Pakistan."

This brought forth a blast today from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who sharply criticized Mr. Nixon's handling of the crisis and blamed West Pakistan's repression of the East Pakistani independence movement rather than India's military action for the war.

In a Senate speech, the Massachusetts Democrat said the Nixon administration has refused since March to condemn "the brutal and systematic repression of East Bengal by the Pakistan Army," but now was denouncing "the response of India towards an increasingly desperate situation on its eastern border."

Sen. Kennedy saw a connection between the refusal to condemn Pakistan and Mr. Nixon's efforts to improve relations with China, which backs Pakistan. He said: "This administration has rightly taken pride in its efforts to re-establish contact with one-fifth of mankind's population in China. But are we going to simultaneously alienate one-sixth of mankind in India—a democratic nation with whom we have had years of productive relations?"

He called for an internationally supervised cease-fire on all fronts in the conflict immediately and simultaneous talks between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and the Bangla Desh (East Pakistan) rebels and revival of the UN relief mission in East Pakistan.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, called for moves to end the fighting rather than "to sit in judgment" on which nation was in the right.

"President Nixon," Sen. Muskie said in a statement, "appears to be claiming a policy of 'absolute neutrality' when we continued for too long to ship arms to Pakistan in spite of West Pakistani repression in East Bengal."

Sen. Muskie said that despite claims of neutrality the administration did not end economic aid to Pakistan but labeled India the aggressor and halted economic aid to India without a similar crackdown against Pakistan.

Keating Meets Minister

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (AP).—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh summoned U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating to a meeting today, apparently to discuss the cutoff in most American aid to India.



RALLY AROUND—Flag of Bangla Desh being hoisted outside former Pakistan High Commission building in Calcutta yesterday during ceremony marking recognition by India. Building is now Bangla Desh mission.

## Indians Push Forward Slowly, Bypassing the Strong Points

By William J. Drummond

SAUDIAH, East Pakistan, Dec. 7 (UPI).—War swept through this small village yesterday. Only 25 miles from the Indian border and about 85 miles northeast of Calcutta, Sandia lay in the path of advancing Indian troops, who managed to destroy it.

Villagers hastened to form bucket brigades and use earthenware pots to splash water on the smoldering ruins of their huts.

And children no more than five years old shouted "Jai Bangla" (Hail Bengal). An old man clasped his hands in greeting to the advancing Indian troops and wept.

The conquerors were welcomed as liberators.

Dead Pakistani soldiers, their bodies sown in an eerie dance of death, litter their overrun trenches.

In a bamboo clump lies Lance Cpl. Mohammed Basir, of the Pakistani 13th Punjab Regiment. He was apparently caught in the open when Indian artillery shelled the village.

Lance Cpl. Basir's belongings cover the ground beside him—his shaving mirror (unbroken) and a pass permitting him to visit his family in Rawalpindi.

The incident here illustrates the nature of the war along the western East Pakistan border in these first days of open hostilities. Indian forces are advancing methodically, cautiously, cutting down feeble Pakistani resistance in the hinterland and bypassing fortified Pakistani strongholds.

The Indian 5th Marathas, a regiment made up of men from Rajasthan, whose people have been warriors for centuries, were advancing down a main road and encountered two companies of the Punjab regiment protecting the only crossing over a marsh.

A frontal attack was adjudged too dangerous. Indian armor flanked the Pakistani position and attacked. Later, Indian soldiers waded through a marsh and charged the enemy.

The Indians overran one Pakistani platoon of 25 men. Twenty-two of them died.

Pakistanis Retreat

The Pakistani companies retreated to the village, which the Indians then shelled. Not a roof or wall was left standing, and the Pakistanis fled.

The Marathas proceeded down the road to another objective. Supply convoys from the border soon filled the roads behind them.

It was just a small engagement on the road from Ghibernagar, where the Indians made their beachhead crossing of the border, but already there is talk of heroism. Lt. Col. Bupar Singh pulls out his sword to display a two-inch-long wound along the

United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers from the war in East Pakistan.

The Canadian plane had turned back from a similar rescue mission yesterday when Indian planes bombed Dacca airport 10 minutes before it was scheduled to land.

The UN spokesman's account this afternoon confirmed a version of the incident given by the Canadian Defense Department in Ottawa shortly before. The UN earlier had issued a mistaken report that the plane was attacked by warplanes and set on fire.

The ships which fired on the Canadian plane were not identified by the UN spokesman or the Canadians. The UN spokesman said the ships were an aircraft carrier and two escorts.

Radio Pakistan said the plane was fired on by the Indian Navy. A four-hour cease-fire had been arranged with India and Pakistan around Dacca airport to allow the mercy flight. A chartered airliner was to follow the Canadian plane on an agreed flight path if the bomber report at Dacca turned out to be fit for a landing.

French Jews Protest

LE HAVRE, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—French Jewish students last night held up a performance by the troupe of the Leningrad House of Culture for 30 minutes by hurling gas pellets and distributing anti-Soviet leaflets in the theater.

Swiss Go-Betweens For India, Pakistan

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Switzerland will represent India's interests in Pakistan and Pakistan's in India, following the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries yesterday, the Foreign Ministry said today.

It said both states had requested representation by neutral Switzerland and that the seven-member Swiss cabinet has approved the requests.

They said the ship called Rangoon, Burma, after its captain conferred with the U.S. and British naval forces in the Indian Ocean, was en route to India. The U.S. State Department accused India of interfering with the ship's mission.

Expediter 24 was also claimed that the ship was chocked off Madras harbor awaiting a berth.

In Bangalore, Capt. M. M. Meier of the U.S. military attache's office said today that the ship was in the port, but that it was not yet cleared for departure. He was hit and wounded when the ship started off the port of over the weekend.

There were other reports that the ship was on its way to India. The U.S. State Department said it was "suspected of carrying" any Pakistani.

## Urging Pakistani Surrender

## Indians Claim Capture of Jessore

(Continued from Page 1)

them treatment according to the Geneva Convention on war prisoners, rather than be taken by the vengeful Mukti Bahini.

Maj. Gen. M.F.C. Jacob, chief of staff of the Indian Army's eastern command, said that in East Pakistan the "hard" center of Pakistani defenses has been smashed, and our progress now should be more rapid" than it has been since Friday, when the Indian invasion began.

Casualty Estimate

India put Pakistan Army casualties in Bangla Desh—as India calls East Pakistan since recognizing the "independence" of the insurgents there yesterday—at 110 killed, 26 wounded and 74 captured in the last 24 hours. Indian casualties were called "light to moderate."

Gen. Jacob said that in the five days of war, Pakistani casualties on the Eastern fronts have totaled 477 killed, 219 wounded and 490 captured.

That is not a major toll among enemy forces estimated at 70,000 or more, but India emphasizes that it has virtually "liberated" East Pakistan because resupply from West Pakistan is impossible under India's air and naval blockade of the East. West Pakistan is 1,000 miles away.

In addition to the manpower toll in the East, India listed a loss of 168 Pakistani tanks—32 in the East and 136 in the West. India admitted suffering a setback in the West today, as Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram telling Parliament: "There has been intense (enemy) pressure in the Chamb sector. We have withdrawn our troops."

Indian officials said that in addition to quitting Chamb to take up alternate positions along the River Mumawar Tawi, Indian troops had abandoned to the enemy the town of Mandiala. Heavy fighting was continuing in the area, they said.

30,000 Men in Drive

Pakistan was said to have launched its offensive on Chamb with two infantry divisions and three armored regiments—30,000 troops in all.

Foreign observers and Indian planners themselves have been expecting that Pakistan's strategy in the war would be to mount a major offensive from West Pakistan, where an estimated 200,000 Pakistani regular soldiers are stationed—a far stronger deployment than the detachments in East Pakistan. The absence of a major attack from West Pakistan in the last several days had baffled observers here.

Kleber on the Western front, the Indians reported, India's columns had made advances today at Barmer and in the Ram of Kutub.

Mr. Ram told Parliament that the Pakistanis were probing for weak spots in India's defenses in the West, "but our defense continues to hold."

Of frequent Pakistani air raids on Indian airfields in the West, Mr. Ram said, "The Pakistani Air Force has been visiting our airports, but the damage is negligible. Our airports continue to be serviceable, after repairs."

This was the first time Mr. Ram, who normally gives optimistic reports, had acknowledged damage to airfields by the Pakistanis.

Naval Victory Claimed

India insisted again today that on Sunday its naval craft, in an attack in the harbor of Karachi, sank a Pakistani destroyer, a destroyer-escort and another vessel.

He said the ship was a result of the "bloody suppression of the basic rights and clearly expressed will of the population of East Pakistan and the tragedy of millions of refugees."

India is closely supported by the Soviet Union. It was, thus, discounted here that Mr. Brezhnev was telling India to get out of East Pakistan when he spoke of a peaceful solution without the use of external forces.

"He was clearly warning China, which is allied with Pakistan, not to interfere in the conflict," said a Western diplomat.

In his speech Mr. Brezhnev made no other reference to the Indo-Pakistani war.

UN Plane Sent for Europeans At Dacca Shot At, Turns Back

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Rocked by exploding anti-aircraft shells over the Bay of Bengal, a Canadian military transport turned back today from a mercy flight to East Pakistan to rescue European refugees.

A United Nations spokesman said the plane was not actually hit or damaged by the fire, which came from ships cruising about 200 miles south of the East Pakistani capital of Dacca.

The C-130 Hercules transport returned safely to Bangkok, Thailand.

The UN spokesman said no new plans have been made to rescue more than 300 diplomats,

United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers from the war in East Pakistan.

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for this "crisis period." He said his People's party was swallowing this "bitter pill" in the larger national interest.

According to Radio Pakistan, which announced the new center coalition formation, the regime will take office after Dec. 31. President Yahya is pledged to begin the process of restoring civilian rule in the next few months, after 13 years of military government in Pakistan.

Elections Put Off

New voting for empty National Assembly seats was to have begun today and continue for eight days, but the war has postponed the elections.

President Yahya also has scheduled Dec. 30 for an announcement of a new constitution, and later was to convene the new National Assembly.

Radio Pakistan announced, "Our forces have taken Chamb." The town is in a hilly region between Sialkot and Jammu that was the scene of heavy fighting in the 1965 war.

The broadcast said Pakistani troops were advancing toward the River Tawi after capturing a large number of Indian tanks and ammunition dumps.

Pakistan said its troops were also battling hard with Indian forces in the Poonch area, in Kashmir, north of Sialkot and Chamb. Pakistan claimed its forces were pressing the Indians hard, disrupting the enemy's communications in the Poonch sector.

Pakistan reported its air force today sank a Russian-made submarine of the Indian Navy when the underwater craft went to the aid of Indian surface ships under attack in the Arabian Sea.

Pakistan said Indian air attacks were now directed against civilian targets, and said at least 150 civilians died and many were wounded in bombing of thickly populated areas of Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot and other major cities. In Karachi, 112 civilians were killed, Pakistan reported.

Jessore's Fall Denied

In Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, Gen. Farman Ali denied New Delhi's claim that Jessore had fallen to its troops. Jessore, about 20 miles from the Indian border, would not fall "without a terrible fight," the general declared.

He acknowledged that the border outpost of Kamalpur, north of Mymensingh, had been taken by the foe, but said the Pakistani defenders had fought to the last man and had killed eight Indians for every Pakistani slain.

He said India's farthest penetration into East Pakistan was in the northwest "food bank" country. But the main Indian thrust, he said, is in the northeast, where India "obviously hopes for a drive on Dacca."

Gen. Ali said Pakistani troops were "establishing alternative positions" at Hilli in the northwest. He said there also was fierce fighting at Kushtia, in western East Pakistan, and at Dinajpur, north of Hilli and in eastern East Pakistan at Sylhet, Laksham and Akhaura, in the Comilla area.

Napalm Report

Radio Pakistan said Dacca had been attacked with napalm by Indian planes, and a number of persons were burned.

Three National Assembly members today urged President Yahya to press for the creation of an independent Sikh nation in India's East Punjab. They proposed that the state be recognized by Pakistan in retaliation for India's recognition of East Pakistan as Bangla Desh.

The three legislators, Amir Abdullah, Ghulam Raza Khan and Capt. Ahmad Nawaz Khan, said that Sikhs in India had been demanding a sovereign state, and such an independent nation carved out of northwest India.

It said both states had requested representation by neutral Switzerland and that the seven-member Swiss cabinet has approved the requests.

They said the ship called Rangoon, Burma, after its captain conferred with the U.S. and British naval forces in the Indian Ocean, was en route to India. The U.S. State Department accused India of interfering with the ship's mission.

Expediter 24 was also claimed that the ship was chocked off Madras harbor awaiting a berth.

In Bangalore, Capt. M. M. Meier of the U.S. military attache's office said today that the ship was in the port, but that it was not yet cleared for departure. He was hit and wounded when the ship started off the port of over the weekend.

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## Brandt Meets Both Sides in Metal Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

deadlocked on a union demand for a 7.9 percent wage raise, with the employers offering no more than 6 percent.

Prof. Georg Wannagat, the federal judge heading the special seven-man mediation panel, proposed a 7.5 percent raise as a compromise at the seventh negotiating session in Stuttgart today, but the employers rejected it.

Prof. Wannagat said he still had hopes for a solution, even if the negotiation continued into the small hours of Wednesday.

In Bonn, the negotiating panel was received by Mr. Brandt. Also present were Mr. Schiller, Labor Minister Walter Arendt, Interior Minister Hans-Dieter Genscher and Hans Ehmke, minister in the chancellery.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlert said after almost three hours of talks that the two sides had shown no signs of agreement. He said Mr. Brandt and the ministers then left the negotiators alone with Prof. Wannagat, but the chancellor and Mr. Schiller were on hand in case they were needed.

Willy Bleicher, top union negotiator, said he hoped that the continuation of the mediation efforts would lead to an agreement. The leader of the three-man employers' team, Hans Martin Schleyer, also said he believed a compromise was possible.

Meanwhile, a slowdown in the economy and seasonal factors brought a 22.3 percent increase in the number of unemployed workers in West Germany during November, the federal labor office reported.

The office said the jobless number rose by 37,900 to 308,000 over the previous month. This represented an increase of from 0.8 to 1 percent of the entire West German working force.

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## Speed of Light

William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky was first enjoyed over 120 years ago by people who should know more about Scotch than anyone.

The Scots themselves. So it shouldn't surprise you to find that its light and mellow taste goes down splendidly with your friends. Remember they've never had anything like William Lawson's Light Scotch before. Maybe they're just making up for lost time.

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Warplanes Reported Scheduled for Late 1972

U.S. to Send Israelis More Skyhawks

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP).—The United States has quietly agreed to resume delivery of Skyhawk jet attack planes to Israel late next year, according to authoritative U.S. government sources.

The subsonic A-4 Skyhawks involved are the small but highly maneuverable light attack planes. The bigger, faster and more powerful F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers are still top-priority items on the Israeli shopping list. The Phantom also has become the overt symbol of U.S. backing for Israel.

Although Israel has a long-standing request at the White House for 80 to 100 more Skyhawks and 50 to 60 more Phantoms, the new agreement is said to be limited for now to about 12 to 18 A-4 Skyhawks, with deliveries to begin late in 1972.

An Additional Batch  
There are indications, however, that a second agreement covering an additional batch of 12 to 18 Skyhawks may also be near. The commitment to sell Israel limited numbers of additional Skyhawks to help offset the Soviet arms build-up in Egypt was made earlier this year—well before the visit to Washington last week of Israeli Premier Golda Meir, officials say.

In a related development, it has also been learned from diplomatic sources and confirmed by U.S. officials that Egypt is training its own pilots in Libya to fly the French-built Mirage-3 jet fighters that France is delivering to Libya. By 1972, the French will have sold Libya 110 of these modern jets.

The French have always said they would suspend delivery of Mirages to the Libyans if it looked like they would be used in an Arab-Israeli war. The Israelis

long have argued that the planes would be used against them in any showdown with Egypt. Libya is now linked with Egypt in a new Arab federation.  
Since mid-1968, the United States has sold Israel about 125 Skyhawks, including 10 trainers, with the last of these delivered late in 1970.

After Mrs. Meir's recent visit to the White House, U.S. officials stressed that Israel had been assured that the military balance of power would not be allowed to tip against it.

U.S. Warns on a Chemical Used in Bathing of Infants

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration, citing findings of brain damage in baby monkeys, warned yesterday against regular bathing with cleansers containing 3 percent hexachlorophene.

In a warning letter sent to 600,000 doctors and other health professionals, the agency said recent studies had shown that hexachlorophene can be absorbed through the skin into the bloodstream, and that this absorption had resulted in damage to the white matter of the brains of newborn monkeys. The white matter contains the brain's intercommunicating cables, called axons.

The agency also cited a study in rats, involving the ingestion of hexachlorophene, which also showed damage to the brain's white matter. The rats developed leg weakness and paralysis, but the monkeys showed no outward ill effects.

However, the blood level of hexachlorophene in the monkey and rat studies was not much higher than the highest level found in newborn human infants on discharge from the hospital. Hexachlorophene cleansers are widely used in hospitals and in homes for daily bathing of infants to prevent skin infections.

Last week, Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, urged the FDA to do an over-the-counter sales of hexachlorophene products and make them prescription items.

The agency also announced today in the Federal Register proposed new labeling for products containing 3 percent hexachlorophene. The new label would require "prominent and conspicuous warnings" contra-indicating the use of such products for daily bathing of infants and adults.

Dr. Louis Gluck, pediatrician at the University of California in San Diego, whose studies helped to establish routine bathing with hexachlorophene in hospital nurseries, said in a telephone interview yesterday that the result of the FDA's action "could be disastrous—it could set back infant care by many years."

He added that the widespread use of hexachlorophene in nurseries has resulted in staphylococcus infections being "wiped out all over the world."

The FDA decision was reached in concordance with the American Academy of Pediatrics. Dr. Gluck said he was barred from the academy's deliberations.

Smith also told of raping, stabbing and choking a ninth German victim who survived after Smith left her for dead, the newspaper said in a copyrighted story.

The disclosure by Smith came after two Frankfurt police detectives questioned him last week at Stateville Penitentiary, in Joliet, the Daily News reported. The detectives took formal statements from Smith on four of the German killings.

In its story, the Daily News said it had learned Smith also is a suspect in several other slayings in the United States.

Smith was convicted of murdering two women in Mo Henry, Ill., one in Des Plaines, Ill., and one in Mountain Home, Ark., after he returned from West Germany in late 1969.

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Navy Discharges 8 Who Balked at SE Asia Voyage

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (AP).—Eight sailors who sought sanctuary in a San Diego church when the carrier Constellation was given "general discharges" under honorable conditions yesterday, the Navy said.

A spokesman said the men were given "other than the normal" discharge, but added, "it is not a punitive discharge." The discharges were recommended by the Constellation's commanding officer and approved by the chief of naval personnel.

Nine of the Constellation's crew took refuge in the church Oct. 1 but were arrested the following day and flown to the carrier at sea. Eight were flown to San Francisco from the ship last week.

The ninth sailor who sought sanctuary chose to remain on board the Constellation, the Navy said.

In Malta, call 36421  
In Paris, call 359.85.14  
In Munich, call 92322348.

In Rome, call 68.66.38  
In Milan, call 65-00-47  
In Kuwait, call 24041  
In Beirut, call 344135  
In Cairo, call 983000  
In London, call 01-937-9876  
In Corsica, call 21.34.34  
In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15  
In Brussels, call 12.20.78  
In Madrid, call 222.63.57  
In Stockholm, call 08-14.26.00  
In Copenhagen, call 01-14.35.35  
In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freephone 2067

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In Malta, call 36421  
In Paris, call 359.85.14  
In Munich, call 92322348.



SHELLED—Cambodian children seem more interested in the camera than the damage done to this house, hit by enemy rocket on outskirts of Phnom Penh yesterday.

A-Smasher Is Bombed At Stanford

STANFORD, Calif., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded today in the two-mile-long Stanford linear accelerator, one of the United States' major nuclear research installations, damaging its sophisticated electronic equipment.

No one was in the accelerator center when the blasts occurred between 7:10 and 8:30 a.m. The accelerator had been closed since Dec. 1 in a routine shutdown.

Workers arriving at 8:30 a.m. discovered the damage to the klystron-tube gallery at the end of the underground tube.

A spokesman for the center said the explosion "made a shambles" of electronic gear in the area. Damage was estimated at \$100,000.

The accelerator is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and has regular guards on duty. However, doors into the two-mile-long structure are not locked.

No radiation was involved, officials said, because the accelerator was shut down.

Medical Supplies Gone  
Medical supplies in Kompong Thom had run out and some of the wounded arriving in the capital had gone without medication for a week.

South Vietnamese paratroopers, planes and tanks surprised Communist patrol and destroyed a guerrilla base camp in Eastern Cambodia, the Saigon military command reported today.

The South Vietnamese said a total of 311 Communists were killed in fighting around the town of Dambe, 25 miles inside Cambodia.

degree murder on May 28, 1957. Smith has lodged 19 appeals and has twice been within 24 hours of death in the electric chair.

In June of this year he won the right to a new trial after a federal district court judge ruled that a confession he made in 1957 was coerced.

Judge Pashman said he was impressed by a psychiatrist's report indicating Smith was not the same man who was convicted in 1957.

"This is a man who developed from a high school dropout to a writer," the judge said. He noted that William F. Buckley, publisher of the National Review and a Smith supporter for six years, had filed an affidavit stating he was prepared to help Smith with his literary career.

Smith could have left the death house on June 8 when his murder conviction was reversed, but chose to remain in his cell there. He has lived longer on death row than any other U.S. prison inmate.

3 Rockets Hit Phnom Penh For 1st Time in 20-Month War

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Three Soviet-made 122 mm rockets today hit Phnom Penh and eight more struck Pocheon Airport on the southwestern outskirts. It was the first rocket attack on Phnom Penh since the Cambodia war began 20 months ago.

Two soldiers were killed at the airport and two were wounded. Two of the rockets that hit the capital fell harmlessly on open ground but the third destroyed a wooden hut, wounding two women and two children.

Fighting that began last week on Highway 6, north of Phnom Penh, was almost over today. The Cambodian High Command said its helicopters were flying constantly to move more than 800 wounded civilians and soldiers from Kompong Thom, 87 miles away, to Phnom Penh.

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House Approves Loan of 16 Ships To U.S. Allies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The House voted yesterday to add 16 naval vessels to the "hundreds and hundreds" already on loan to foreign nations despite protests that many U.S.-owned ships are being used against American interests.

Additional ship loans were approved for Spain, Turkey, Greece, Korea and Italy after the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., promised that a full inquiry into the whole loan program would be made early next year.

Rep. Hebert said that the ships covered in the bill, which now goes to the Senate, are not needed directly for U.S. defenses but will be used primarily under the loan program to bolster the NATO naval force in the Mediterranean.

The bill would authorize the loan of five destroyers and two submarines to Spain; one destroyer and two submarines to Turkey; two destroyers to Greece; two destroyers to South Korea; and two submarines to Italy.

These would be in addition to any ships already on loan to these nations.

War Foes Set Plans  
CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (AP).—The National Peace Action Coalition, in convention here, decided Sunday to hold its national peace action week of Vietnam war protests April 16-22 in New York City and in a West Coast city to be chosen later.

Moon Laser Said To Show Way to Predict Quakes  
LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 7 (UPI).—A laser reflector left on the moon shows that a slight shift in the earth's axis occurs prior to earthquakes, an Apollo-8 astronaut said yesterday.

"We might be able to predict earthquakes and save thousands of lives," Russell Schweickart told a news conference.

He said observation of the earth from space can also help detect potential quakes.

As an example, he said, an observation made from Apollo-8 showed a dam in Alabama was constructed on a geological fault which is not visible from the earth's surface but is easily recognized from space.

Mr. Schweickart has logged 241 hours in space, including a 46-minute deep-space walk. He was in Las Vegas to speak at the National Water Well Association's 23d annual convention and exposition.

The 36-year-old astronaut said that space could be compared to a new continent and predicted that the Skylab, to be launched in 1973 as the first U.S. space station, can be used to study and solve many of earth's problems.

Still time to send Christmas flowers here. Sent worldwide by florists displaying this emblem.

leau Says U.S. Will End Charge Upon Realignment

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau returned to Canada tonight to announce that the United States will end its 10 percent surcharge on new world currencies if an agreement is reached here.

Mr. Trudeau said during his Ottawa news conference that the United States seemed "willing to remove the surcharge" might be lifted after agreement by the Group of Ten finance ministers who will meet here Dec. 17-18.

The Group of Ten, representing the 10 wealthiest industrial nations of the non-Communist world, will attempt a settlement on the basis of Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's offer at their last meeting in Rome last week to consider devaluation of the dollar.

Mr. Trudeau said Mr. Connally hoped the Washington meeting would produce some breakthrough toward new currency rates of exchange.

Mr. Trudeau flew back to Ottawa to report to Parliament on his talks shortly after Mr. Nixon welcomed Brazilian President Emilio Garrastazu Medici to the White House for a two-day official visit.

"Fantasticly New"  
Mr. Trudeau told newsmen here he had a "fantastically new statement" from President Nixon pledging U.S. support for Canada.

"The President said some things to me which to me are unequalled by any other President in speaking about Canada," Mr. Trudeau related.

Concerning Canada's anxiety that inflating U.S. capital not make it too much of an appendage of its southern neighbor, Mr. Trudeau said Mr. Nixon recalled that the United States after World War I also wanted to free itself of dependence on European investment.

"We understand perfectly that the Canadians are in the same position," Mr. Trudeau quoted Mr. Nixon as saying, "and we will do everything to prevent them from not feeling in any way that they are a colony of the United States of America."

A two-and-a-half-hour Nixon-Trudeau business conference followed by a working dinner at the White House last night marked the first of five Nixon summits parleys with allied leaders in advance of his trip to Peking and Moscow.

At a one-week clip, Mr. Nixon met President Georges Pompidou of France, in the Azores near Monday.

After that, he meets with the chiefs of Britain, West Germany and Japan.

The White House said today that President Nixon also hopes to meet Italian Premier Indro Colombo "as soon as practicable," prior to his Peking and Moscow trips.

Mr. Nixon assured Mr. Trudeau at their meeting yesterday that the United States does not intend to interfere with Canada's wish to pursue its future in its own way.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler indicated that President Nixon offered no softening in U.S. terms for removal of the surcharge, although Mr. Nixon "no doubt conveyed to the prime minister the often stated point of view of the administration that the surcharge is temporary."

Smith confirmed what he has publicly denied for the last 14 years and nine months—that on March 4, 1957, he committed the bludgeoning murder of the Ramsey High School cheerleader.

His confession came in an appearance before Superior Court Judge Morris Pashman. The judge asked Smith for details of the crime before he would accept his plea of no defense.

"Did you and did you alone kill Victoria Zieleski?" asked Judge Pashman. "I did," whispered Smith, who in his book, "Briar

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of the non-Communist  
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of Treasury Secretary  
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at their last meeting in  
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dollar.  
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exchange.  
Mr. Trudeau flew back  
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ident Emilio Garrastazu  
Medici to the White House  
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visit.

S. Chains Hotels to Refunds

OLD H. Lubasch  
PRK, Dec. 7 (NYT).—  
Hotel chains agreed in  
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First settlement of a  
suits against more  
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**Estoril**  
SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!  
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pure air, magnificent  
beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful  
gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and  
slot machines, nightclubs... plus year-round sunshine!  
LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.



## The War Proceeds

During a long procedural wrangle at a weekend session of the United Nations Security Council on the India-Pakistan war, an African delegate abruptly pierced some consciences. While the council debated procedure, he reminded his colleagues, people were dying on the Indian subcontinent. They are dying in greater numbers now, and still the council is blocked by great-power rivalry, ideological conflict, hypocrisy and indifference, from taking even a modest first step to end the bloodshed.

Before large-scale fighting had begun it was difficult enough to grasp the dimensions of the tragedy represented in India by nine million hungry refugees from East Pakistan. If the bombing and shelling and consequent dislocation continue, the fate of most of the nine million will be speedily sealed—and that of other millions of innocents along with them.

Yet the Security Council finds itself immobilized by Soviet vetoes, procedural arguments and vicious invective between China and Russia, India and Pakistan. Russia's Jacob Malik announced in advance of Sunday's voting that he would veto any resolution except his own, a one-sided blast at Pakistan supported only by Poland. But China's contribution to the debate was equally sterile and irrelevant.

The United States sponsored one pertinent resolution—it called for an immediate ceasefire and mutual troop withdrawals behind the respective borders—and later backed a similar effort by eight other countries. But the standing of the United States had been damaged by a posture almost universally regarded as blatantly pro-Pakistan.

Behind all the verbal cannonading at the United Nations and elsewhere lie two basic facts. The first is that the crisis of the subcontinent was provoked by the Pakistan government's decision to use force in East Pakistan to abrogate the results of a free election. The second is that India—with a legitimate grievance against Pakistan deriving from the unmanageable flood of refugees—has damaged its case and forfeited much of the goodwill it had enjoyed by deliberately choosing to exploit the crisis by an aggressive war in order to dismember Pakistan.

If the Security Council had given up the name-calling and a futile effort to apportion blame and started from the sure knowledge that both parties are major offenders against the peace in Asia, it might have headed off what could become one of the great human tragedies of a tragic century. Shunting the problem to the floor of the General Assembly is a lamentable and probably useless resignation of responsibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Keeping Score on the Economy

In the stream of numbers that measure American wealth, there are two that will pronounce judgment on Mr. Nixon's August economics. The price averages tell us whether the inflation is diminishing, and the unemployment rate tells us whether new jobs are being generated fast enough. The November figures suggest that prices and unemployment are both holding fairly steady. For prices, that's good. For unemployment, it's not nearly good enough.

Having crept back up to 6 percent last month, the unemployment rate is evoking a variety of explanations and exhortations from the administration. The secretary of labor, Mr. Hodgson, observes quite correctly that 6 percent is far too high, and chides Congress for not having passed the President's tax bill more quickly. From Key Biscayne, the President's press secretary hopefully suggests that a revival of confidence is drawing marginal workers into the market. Well, maybe. But the larger explanation lies, very simply, in the growth of the American population. That is why the unemployment rate rises while the number of jobs is also rising.

The labor force is currently growing by well over a million people a year. These people are well known to all of us, and have

been much in the news over the past two decades. They are the baby boom of the postwar years, the children for whom the country was building elementary schools at tripartite speed in the 1950s, followed by high schools and colleges in the 1960s. The impact of this wave, as Mr. Nixon has noted, is amplified by the simultaneous reduction of the armed forces. There were more than 4 million in the services in mid-1970, but there will be only 2.5 million by mid-1972. Reaching full employment is not merely a matter of returning to some past level of production. It takes steady expansion merely to keep unemployment from going any higher. To lower it requires even faster expansion.

Normal, everyday economic policy swings between attempts to hold down prices (resulting in some unemployment) and attempts to push up employment (resulting in some inflation). Mr. Nixon's resort to direct controls is a device to circumvent the conventional either-or. The November figures show that Phase 1, the freeze, was predictably effective in stabilizing prices but ineffectual in the crucial matter of jobs. Shortly we shall begin to see the real test of Phase 2—what it can do about jobs.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Indian-Pakistani War

The Indo-Pakistani war appears as a further illustration of the big powers' contempt of the third world, which they arm in order to adjust their differences. A current of elation, justified by a multiplicity of diplomatic encounters, seems to be going through the major industrial countries these days: the Brandt-Pompidou summit just added another positive element to the optimism born of the Rome meeting; the monetary crisis is proceeding toward a solution thanks to the series of appointments made by Mr. Nixon with various heads of state or government. There does not seem to be any conflict of interests, however serious, that now cannot be solved through negotiations.

But the major industrial countries—which shudder as soon as their trade is imperiled, as soon as unemployment rises, and only think in terms of trade and consumption—are not the entire world. The already well-known pattern, in which there are exploiting countries and proletarian countries is made worse by the immense responsibility of the rich countries for the misfortunes of the underdeveloped ones.

Tomorrow it will be too late when two billion destitute people turn on those who hold their lives in so little account.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Now that all wells have fallen, it is clear that Indira Gandhi has pursued a refined plan in an effort to bring about a final solution of the Indian-Pakistani conflict which has been simmering since 1947. This puts an end to the reputation of the world's most populous democracy as a nation which always prefers the path of nonviolent resistance. If the prime minister's game of "realpolitik" pays off, the subcontinent will be divided a second time: the last Hindus will leave West Pakistan, and that country will sink back to the status of a Middle Eastern nation, while India will gain in significance

to become, after China, the second major power in southern Asia—at an enormous price in human suffering and economic loss. Yet Indira Gandhi has all her people behind her, and they will bear the state of emergency as patiently as the bombing raids, nightly blackouts, general chaos, rising prices and higher taxes. And next spring, at the parliamentary elections, they will doubtless cast an overwhelming vote of approval for Mrs. Gandhi's policies.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The most obvious candidate to follow India's example (and recognize Bangla Desh) would seem to be Russia, perhaps after prodding one or two East European governments on ahead. China supports Pakistan, but might want a presence if a new Bengali nation emerged. Washington in its present anti-Indian mood will oppose recognition. The stern admonition administered to the American ambassador in New Delhi is understandable. It is not enough for the world's greatest power simply to heap unbridled blame on India and threaten to cut off aid, after months of indecision on an obvious threat to peace.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

China chose to support the American resolution because it was the most acceptable one for Islamabad, and it would be absurd to speak of collusion between Washington and Peking, because Russians and Americans might quite well join their votes about other facts and under other circumstances. Beyond ideologies, only interests find an expression here, and this is why the debates that have begun in New York are likely to remain long ineffective. The fact remains—this is the essential observation—that the United States has just noticed for the first time that world affairs from now on can no longer be settled between two powers.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1896

PARIS—As will be seen from the special dispatch published today in another column, the plague which broke out in the East a couple of years ago threatens to assume serious proportions in Bombay. Eight hundred deaths have been reported to date, but as it is notoriously difficult to get statistics to conform to registration laws the number is thought to be much larger. Large crowds are fleeing daily.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1921

LONDON—The establishment by consent of the government of Great Britain of the "Irish Free State" is as much a victory for both sides as could be hoped for. Ireland becomes a self-governing Dominion like Canada and Australia, and she is at last free to govern herself. The coastal defenses will remain in the hands of the British Navy, and the thorny Ulster question is skillfully left in abeyance.



"... And This Little, Old Grey-Haired Lady Asks Me: 'Are They Phantom Jets, Young Man?', and I Says: 'Yes, Ma'am, They Are.' And Then She Slugged Me!"

## The View From the North

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO.—The late King Haakon of Norway, who was forced to flee his country in 1940 when it was occupied by German invaders assisted by the Quisling fifth column, told me in 1949 that he had personally urged his government to abandon its long tradition of neutrality and join the then new North Atlantic Alliance. Although the Norwegian ruler constitutionally has no political powers, his personal authority is important behind the scenes.

Haakon's argument was: "We must make clear to all Norwegians who their real friends are—how so they can never again be fooled during a war. If there should ever be a war there would be a fifth column and it has to be carefully watched. I am trying to consider such things on a long-range basis, in terms of my son and grandson. My son has already seen two wars."

That son, King Olaf, now rules this small, peaceable, law-abiding land where the very thought of being involved in war occurs to very few people today. Nevertheless, Norway stays faithful to Haakon's credo and remains a loyal member of NATO.

### Period of Peace

The present Labor party government of Premier Trygve Bratteli makes the point that nowadays it is difficult to contemplate alliance membership in the terms argued by King Haakon. It is harder to consider such matters after a long period of peace such as that which now exists. He added:

"I don't think you will meet people here who say 'Our friends are in the East and our enemies are in the West.' But you will find many who say we have no enemies on either side. Today the feeling of a divided Europe is less strong than it was. 'Nevertheless, having said this,

no widespread neutralist feeling has been produced here and NATO remains generally accepted. After the alliance had existed 20 years it became legally possible to reconsider membership. Yet it soon became clear that the big majority favored staying on in NATO."

Because of the strong Nordic or Scandinavian ties to Sweden and Finland and the persistence of a neutral tradition that is never wholly forgotten even in the three NATO members, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, this is a remarkable fact.

For this reason there is little chance the United States will get much response here to its request that the European members of the alliance should increase their share of the defense contribution. Bratteli, a trim, fine-featured man with a powdered and deliberate way of speaking, says:

"You must remember that in Norway as in most European

countries it is difficult in peacetime to obtain an increase in the defense budget. Our defense budget is comparatively high. Any attempt to raise it would certainly not be easy."

This is not to say that Bratteli and his cabinet, most of whom were in Nazi concentration camps during World War II, don't see the need for Western unity as a deterrent to possible conflict. And they are deeply concerned about the fact of the Icelandic base, now being discussed between Washington and Reykjavik, because of its strategic importance in bottling up the massive Soviet fleet stationed opposite northern Norway at Murmansk.

However, few Norwegians apart from political and military leaders worry about such strategic questions. The burning issue today is the Common Market, not NATO. The government is eager to join, especially since Britain has virtually crossed the threshold of "Europe."

### Youth Opposed

But the fishermen and farmers are far more skeptical about what membership would bring for Norway than the businessmen, workers and shipping interests. Moreover, a vocal minority group of organized youth opposes the market for reasons of emotional isolationism plus fear that the further industrialization on which improved living standards depend will harm the ecology of this lovely land.

Bratteli, as firmly pro-market as he is pro-NATO, will have a tough job getting in. He has to win a special national referendum on the issue and then a 75 percent majority in parliament. Notwithstanding, he remains quietly confident.

This is a country where good sense has a habit of prevailing. Logic argues that Norway belongs economically and politically to Europe quite as much as it belongs defensively and ideologically to the West.

## Kissinger To Nixon To Chance

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—It is fit that Henry Kissinger made his public debut the other day by describing the plans for President Nixon's coming China visit. For the strong suit of the special assistant for national security affairs is affording Mr. Nixon maximum freedom of maneuver in dealing with the Communist giant.

But it is also not inappropriate that Dr. Kissinger surfaces as troubles erupt in South Asia, the Near East and the Western alliance. For the weakness of the present system is that the United States now gives inadequate attention to second-order business.

The best measure of the system comes in relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Nixon is now heading for a summit meeting in Moscow where he should be able to push through an arms-control agreement highly welcome to public opinion in the United States and practically essential for budgetary reasons. But Mr. Nixon is reaching this agreement in his own personal way.

The agreement comes with the United States in a posture of superiority in the nuclear field. This country has added to its nuclear force through the ABM, or anti-ballistic missile system, and through the ASRV device for placing multiple warheads on a single missile. Though some big concessions are going to be necessary, it can be made to seem that Mr. Nixon got an agreement by taking the tough position his Democratic predecessors were unwilling to take.

The same kind of highly personal diplomacy applies to China. The President's visit has been timed to give him very good marks for the 1971 campaign. It was further orchestrated so that he would be in touch with historic figures—Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai—in a way that enhances his own prestige.

Anything had that happened, moreover, is put on Secretary of State William Rogers and the United Nations. As a result, hardly anybody can pick a fight with Mr. Kissinger about China policy.

Only extraordinary efforts by Dr. Kissinger have made it possible for the President to apply the personal touch so thoroughly to matters of such many-sided complexity. The bureaucracy in the State Department and the Pentagon has been kept almost completely in the dark.

### Don't Ask

Even Dr. Kissinger's own staff has been shorn of men disposed to ask questions and air opinions. The tone there is now set by a willpower to silence and undergo rigorous inspection.

The price of doing so much business so secretly in the White House becomes apparent when the going gets serious in areas that are not high on the agenda of Dr. Kissinger and the President. For example, it has been clear for months that India and Pakistan were heading toward war. It had been clear that trouble could be averted if President Yahya Khan of Pakistan opened negotiations with the insurgent leader, Mujibur Rahman. But nothing was done because the White House was not disposed to put pressure on President Yahya.

In the Near East, Secretary of State Rogers has been given a relatively free hand to try to arrange a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. In the process, the secretary has given Castro the impression that the United States could bring agreement from the Israelis.

Now the Egyptians are threatening to use force unless the Americans put more pressure on Israel. It is not clear whether Mr. Kissinger has been as hard on the White House putting pressure on the President to give Israel more arms as a price for continuing the negotiation Secretary Rogers has set in motion.

As to the alliance, the President and Dr. Kissinger have shown almost no interest in working out common problems of defense, trade and international money. The coming set of summit meetings with Canada, France, Britain, West Germany and Japan was scheduled only when the heavy-handed efforts of Treasury Secretary John B. Connally to impose a currency realignment had provoked hard-core resistance.

The administration still has no plans for working out a general trade agreement. Neither, despite all the talk by Secretary Rogers, is there a U.S. government position on how to organize a process of troop withdrawal from Europe.

On balance, the system has worked reasonably well so far. It is not for nothing that Kissinger's old Harvard foe, J. Kenneth Galbraith, is offering him a kind of reconciliation dinner in Cambridge this week. Still, it is not easy to believe that so highly personalized a system can long continue without serious trouble.

## Blue-Collar Anger in West Germany

By Hans J. Stueck

COLOGNE, West Germany.—In the West German steel and construction industries, foremen, supervisors, engineers and ordinary workmen were protective of their different colors to denote their rank.

At Volkswagen in Wolfsburg and at Ford's West German subsidiary in Cologne, an employee's position in the hierarchy can be inferred from the direction he walks for his lunch—to a crowded and noisy canteen or to a pleasant quiet casino.

At a large cement plant at Oberkassel, near Bonn, only white-collar workers get napkins with their midday meals of fried chicken or pork chops. Blue-collar workers get the same fare, but without napkins and toothpicks.

There are growing signs of restiveness against this unequal treatment among West Germany's 13 million "Arbeiter," or blue-collar workers, and most of their anger seems directed against the 9 million "Angestellte," or white-collar employees, and their traditional claim to social superiority.

### In Computer Age

Although 35 years of rapid industrialization have carried West Germany into the computer age, its society is still weighted down with a huge pile of crusty leftovers from the days of hierarchy and of Germany's fateful marriage to the 19th-century brand of capitalism.

The workers are, manifested at staff meetings and union gatherings, comes at a time of mounting uncertainty among white-collar people—and a national metal workers' strike—about their place in society. They are determined to preserve such distinctions as remain.

Their most cherished privilege is a fixed monthly salary computed on the basis of a 40-hour week. Skilled or unskilled, a worker can earn as much or more only if he works overtime under conditions that are much less comfortable than an office worker's room or a master craftsman's box at the production site.

"Sure, notice periods and old-age pensions are now practically the same for white and blue collar," said a toolmaker for Ford in Cologne, "but to earn as much as a silly clerk or a master craftsman I have to put in 30 more grueling hours on the job."

The man's base pay is 1,700 marks—about \$300 a month—to get \$500, the pay of a semi-skilled office worker, he has to put in 26 hours more.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "it should call all master craftsmen that they don't get more than a shipping clerk." Master craftsmen, each directing 40 to 80 workers at Ford and Volkswagen, enjoy white-collar status.

### 'Merely' a Worker

A highly qualified Volkswagen toolmaker can earn as much as \$700 a month if car sales are good and there is demand for his skill. Yet, like the Ford toolmaker, he is a "worker" in the eyes of colleagues and neighbors, who may earn only half as much but who enjoy more prestige as white-collar workers or as low-salaried civil servants.

Despite steadily rising incomes for skilled workers, the term "Arbeiter" has retained its lowly 19th-century flavor, smacking of the proletariat and the class struggle. Many West Germans have yet to acknowledge that today's workers, the skilled in particular, have little in common with their hardworking, underprivileged grandfathers.

Even the unskilled, including a majority of present-day West Germany's 3 million foreign workers, are faring much better than their common laborers. Their pay averages \$300 a month and, with children's allowances and other benefits, it can easily reach the level of lower-bracket white-collar incomes.

As to poor Mr. Abbing's nationality: Call a Swede a Finn and he'll roar. Call a Finn a Swede and he'll bite. Mr. Abbing, however, with his experience of editorial bluepenning, will surely accept IRT's apology.

The New York Times man, incidentally, used to call less talented colleagues, like myself and Mr. Herbert, "horses' heads." After that memorable trip by short-hauler to Norway to Lepidolite in Finland he called us "reindeers' heads."

One expected the hypocritical Indians to stand gaping when things were happening in their neighboring country. Instead, under the guise of precautions which any intelligent nation might take, they moved troops along the border. Their action has gone to the unbelievable extent of thinking that they can choose their friends. Alsop has done the world a great service in exposing the secret clauses of the agreement between India and the Soviet Union. The fact that the Indians appear to have prepared themselves for military action even before Indira Gandhi left on her Western tour shows that their cynicism was not only towards Pakistan but also at the inability of the world to do anything positive about the refugees. However, one is perturbed at the unpleasant feeling that this cynicism might be justified after all, the way past problems have been solved in the subcontinent. One loses faith in humanity, especially when one's fat purse is plucked by all this pseudo-saintliness.

C.S. SUDHEENDRANATH, Glessen, West Germany.

### Reindeer-ing

John A. Herbert's comments (Letters, Nov. 29) on my essay on the delicious reindeer (DET, Nov. 19) were interesting, informed and partially correct. A paragraph,

### Alsop's Logic

Joseph Alsop's unemotional logic (Nov. 29) in proving Indian hypocrisy is to be admired. Though proof is not yet forthcoming, one suspects that Indians had a hand in both the cyclone and the elections which are at the root of the troubles in East Pakistan. It is reasonable, on the same logic, to suspect that the day India started moving its troops towards the states near its borders, India wanted to crush Pakistan.

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Paris.

JAN SJOBY.

### Homosexuals

It is indeed distressing and frightening to see that in 1971, some people still dare to justify their condemnation of homosexuality on grounds of St. Paul's teaching (DET Letters Nov. 20-21). Paul lived in a time when, in some Asian areas of the Roman Empire, it was considered a religious act to have sexual intercourse with sacred prostitutes of pagan shrines. He condemned various attitudes as far as they were mistaken for religious attitudes. He certainly did not mean anything else, and would not have approved of the use of his teaching to keep millions of men and women, redeemed like the others by the blood of the Christ, under the contempt and condemnation of other people. Your article on Otto Ulrich was relevant, impressive and useful. Too many people still remain in-

different to the plight of homosexuals in our so-called (enlightened) societies, or even rejoice at it. They do not yet understand that it is unlikely that anyone is given a choice as regards his sexual preference. The causes of homosexual behavior are not well known. At least, this ignorance should lead many people to more restraint and indulgence.

As for the churches, if they permit people to marry who are too old to have children, for instance, one does not see any longer what could be wrong with their recognition of the value of homosexual ties.

Maybe, the main obstacle to such a step is not a theological one. It may come from the resistance of devout lay people, fathers and mothers of families, who prefer to remain blind.

J.M. L.

### Stamping It Out

I think I speak for most stamp collectors in hoping that the Iranian invasion will put a stop to the traffic in so-called commemorative stamps with which the Iranian States have been dragging the market for years. GEORGEY BOCA, La Colle-sur-Loup, France.



## Injured as 3 Bombs Explode in Areas of Belfast

Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in a central Belfast area today, wounding three people and causing damage to property. The explosion occurred at a public house in the area of the city known as the "Belfast Troubles." The bomb was planted by three armed men in a cooperative store on West Circular Road.

A third bomb damaged a gasoline station on Kennedy Way, but caused no injuries, the spokesman said. Tonight's explosions follow Saturday's tragedy, in which 15 people died when a Catholic school was bombed. The explosion was the first of a series of attacks on the city.

Thousands of mourners thronged Belfast's streets today to pay silent tribute during the funeral of a boy who was killed in the explosion. The funeral was held in a church in the city.

The cortege for the boy, who was playing ping-pong at the time of the blast, stopped briefly at the flattened remains of the bar. Not a word was spoken. Later, five adults, who died while drinking at the bar, were buried. Eight other victims will be buried tomorrow and the last one Thursday.

2 Reported Questioned. Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports circulated that police were questioning a man and a 15-year-old boy in connection with a fire last night which destroyed a block of factories, offices and the city's Salvation Army headquarters.

The fire, described by officials as the worst here for a decade, was caused by two bomb explosions set off in a carpet and shirt factory by two armed gunmen.

The factory was destroyed and an estimated 600 women were made jobless. A Salvation Army worker was killed when she and four others tried to rescue an organ and musical equipment from the headquarters adjacent to the factory.

**Turk Mandate Again to Erim**  
ANKARA, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—President Cevdet Sunay today asked Premier Nihat Erim, who resigned with his cabinet last Friday, to form a new Turkish government.

Mr. Erim, 59, a former law professor, has headed nonpartisan reformist governments since Süleyman Demirel's cabinet was ousted last March 13 by an army ultimatum demanding widespread reforms in the country.

He resigned last Friday after 13 of his ministers, primarily technocrats from outside politics, brought in to draw up the reform program, quit their posts, protesting that the momentum for enacting these reforms had been lost.

**2d Quintuplet Dies**  
LIVERPOOL, England, Dec. 7 (AP).—A second baby of the quintuplets born Saturday died today. Mrs. Grace Brown, 35, gave birth to three girls and two boys. One of the boys died the following day and one of the girls died today from a respiratory condition.

**For Greater Freedom of Choice**  
**Consumer Course for Schools in Europe**  
By Betty Werther  
STRASBOURG (UPI).—"How can so many dishwashers be the best?" asks the perplexed child.

To help understand the puzzling contradictions of consumer society, the Council of Europe was asked four years ago by its 17 members to develop a program for consumer education in the compulsory school system. A final draft of the project was approved last month by the council's Committee of Ministers, representing Austria, Belgium, Britain, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and West Germany.

Set up in 1949 primarily as a first postwar step toward the political unification of Europe, the Council of Europe now feels that the two most urgent matters facing its members are consumer training and protection of the environment.

"Our members strongly feel that the situation for the consumer is highly unsatisfactory," said Bernhard von Muthus, director of the division of educational documentation and pedagogical research. "This is due to a lack of necessary knowledge in the face of the increasing complexity of tech-

**Berlin Wall Talks Get New Negotiator**  
BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—East Germany named a new wall negotiator tonight, but continued its demand that West Berlin sign an inner Berlin agreement as its new stance.

The official news agency ADN said that Peter Florin, first deputy to Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, had been designated to replace State Secretary Günter Kohrt, who was said to be hospitalized. The action came as the talks continued deadlocked.



NEW LINE—Resembling a human face is the front end of a 190-mph French turbojet now being built.

## Obituaries

### Cardinal Quiroga Palacios, Archbishop of Santiago, Spain

MADRID, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Fernando Cardinal Quiroga Palacios, 71, archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, died today of complications resulting from an attack of flu.

Church sources said that the cardinal attended last week's Spanish episcopal conference in Madrid in spite of his illness. He was hospitalized Saturday when the conference ended and died of a kidney infection.

Cardinal Quiroga, one of Spain's five cardinals, was considered a moderate conservative. He was not affected by a major shakeup of Spain's church leadership announced Saturday by Pope Paul VI.

Church sources said that the cardinal, the Most Rev. Luigi Dadaglio, the auxiliary bishop of Santiago, the Most Rev. Jose Cervino, and the secretary of the episcopal conference, Msgr. Jose Cerezo Campos, were at the cardinal's bedside when he died at 8:00 a.m.

Cardinal Quiroga was named bishop of Mondoedo in 1949, archbishop of Santiago in 1949 and received the cardinal's hat four years later.

**Yoshiro Makita**  
TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP).—Yoshiro Makita, 68, president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., died at a Tokyo hospital today.

Mr. Makita became president of Mitsubishi, Japan's largest industrial company, in 1968. Before that he served as its managing director, a post he assumed in 1964 when Shin Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and two other Mitsubishi firms were merged.

Mitsubishi is a major producer of military hardware, ships and turbines. It has 75,000 employees. In its last semiannual report, for the six-month period ending Sept. 30, Mitsubishi re-

commended that, while a special course might be taught, it seemed more feasible to incorporate consumer training in existing courses. Thus such matters as food hygiene, interpretation of labels, natural environment and medicines might be included in natural sciences courses. In chemistry, students would learn about detergents, pesticides and additives; in mathematics, about the family budget. In civics, they could be taught basic critical attitudes in a study of needs, both personal and collective.

**Criticism Starts**  
Asked if the council expected any rebuttal from producers or advertising agencies, Mr. von Muthus replied, "They wouldn't dare to attack directly, of course, but we already have had substantial criticism, such remarks as 'Why must you pamper people? After all, nobody forces them to buy. They're perfectly free in their choice.'"

"But that's precisely the problem," Mr. von Muthus said. "We feel that the consumer no longer has real freedom of choice. In order to be free his critical sense must be developed. He must be helped to discard status symbols and in general develop a more rational approach to his needs and their satisfaction."

"We may scoff at all the crisis reports," he continued, "but there is no longer any serious doubt that if life is to continue on earth, world population must be restricted drastically within the next two generations. Along with this it is absolutely certain that we in the Western world must prepare for a serious reduction in our living standard. This does not mean any lowering of the quality of life. On the contrary. We have come to view life from a quantitative point of view with values based on money. We must get back to a qualitative outlook. Upon this depends not only the happiness of the individual but probably his survival."

It was found that the Scandinavian countries and Holland were already well advanced along lines of early consumer education. Denmark reported that children there were being trained in "wisdom and self-discipline in spending, civilized living... eating, drinking, etc." and in Sweden pupils in primary schools play a new type of store game: Instead of simply exchanging play money for products, they are trained to ask themselves and the "shopkeeper" detailed questions about their purchases.

In its final draft, the council

## Nationalizes British Petroleum's Assets

### Libya Takes All Its Funds Out of British Banks

From Wire Dispatches  
PARIS, Dec. 7.—Libya today announced it has withdrawn all its deposits from British banks and nationalized all the assets of the British Petroleum Co. in Libya.

The two moves were taken in retaliation for Iran's occupation of three disputed Persian Gulf islands last week. The Middle East News Agency reported in Cairo. Britain has been charged with "collusion" with Iran in the occupation.

In announcing the nationalization of the British-owned oil group, Tripoli radio said that a Libyan state oil company would be formed to replace it. The new company will be called the Arabian Gulf Prospecting Co. BP currently produces about 20 million tons of oil in Libya.

The radio had earlier announced that "the Libyan Arab Republic has withdrawn all its deposits from British banks." It then warned listeners that an important statement was to be made later by the ruling Revolutionary Council, cancelled its regular programs and began broadcasting martial music.

The important statement was the news of the nationalization of BP. A commentary broadcast over Tripoli radio warned Britain that it was exposing its interests in Arab countries to great danger by "conspiring" against the Arab homeland.

Libya is one of the world's richest countries, with a population of 1,900,000. It is the world's sixth largest oil producer and earns more than a billion dollars yearly from its oil exports. Economic sources in Beirut said Libya's reserve funds are mainly in British and Swiss banks.

The sources put Libya's gold reserves in September 1970 at \$85 million and its foreign exchange reserves at \$1.483 billion. Libya's vast oil production—now 180 million tons a year—has turned a balance of trade deficit of \$130 million in 1961 into a surplus of some \$1,490 billion in 1969. Political sources said the with-

**French Block EEC Project to Update Euratom**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The Common Market today shelved plans for a three-year, \$55-million research program to put new life into Euratom—the community's ailing nuclear energy club—because of differences between France and its partners.

Informed sources said that France, which has an extensive national nuclear research program, had tried to limit its contribution and participation to only half of the joint projects being planned.

The three-year plan, put forward by the EEC Executive Commission, was intended to give a new impetus to Euratom on the reasoning that not only more cash but also longer-term projects were necessary to the life of the organization.

Mario Pedini, the Italian deputy foreign minister who chaired the 13-hour session of ministers of the Six responsible for scientific affairs, told a press conference afterward that the planned entry of Britain into the community had also affected the decision. It was felt that the EEC should not commit itself too far in advance before Britain joined, he said.

**Some English Friends of the Fox Give a Hunt a Hounded Feeling**  
COLLY WESTON, England, Dec. 7 (AP).—The local gentry are being sabotaged by guerrilla opponents of fox hunting.

As members of the 200-year-old Fitzwilliam Hunt followed their hounds over the Lincolnshire Hills, last weekend, six men jumped out and disrupted the riders with firecrackers and smoke bombs. Then they sprayed the 40 hounds with a chemical to derange their senses of smell.

"Our plan worked perfectly," said a 28-year-old plumber, Rorka Garfield, who leads the group. "They didn't get near a single fox. Our aim is to demoralize the hunt to show that the sport is barbaric."

Sniffed Maj. Anthony Warre, joint master of the hunt: "They did not spoil our day out. These people are just wasting their time."

He admitted that the 100 huntmen had killed no foxes.

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## Soviet Jets Arrive in Israel At Record Rate

TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—The number of Jewish immigrants arriving here from the Soviet Union has reached the unprecedented rate of 10 plane-loads a week, officials said here today.

Although no official figures were released, observers here estimated the number of weekly arrivals to be more than 1,500 persons.

Immigrants who arrived here early today said there were at present no problems for Jews who wished to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

"Exit permits are being granted quickly and in large numbers," the immigrants told reporters. They said, however, that nobody knew how long this liberal policy would last.



## WOE Versus Executives Of Corporations in Brussels

By Joan Z. Shore

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A day-long conference designed for wives of corporate executives on the subject, "How to give your husband the greatest assistance in his job responsibilities," was the target of a protest here yesterday by a newly formed women's lib group.

After participating in the seminar, 10 American women from WOE (Women Overseas for Equality), hauled out homemade signs proclaiming "Wives are not geishas and we were married, not hired." They were joined by an equal number of young Belgian women from the FLF (Front de Libération de la Femme).

The conference had been organized by the Belgian and Luxembourg alumni association of INSEAD, the European Institute of Business Administration located in Fontainebleau, at the suggestion of Robert A. Whitney, a leading American management consultant. Surprised by the women's demonstration, Mr. Whitney noted that he has made the same presentation many times to groups of women in the U.S. without ever encountering opposition.

It was the first time, however, that the INSEAD Alumni Association sponsored a program exclusively for women, and a spokesman later admitted that it may have been "old-fashioned." Of the 70 participants, the vast majority were wives of business executives, and more than half of them were European. But it was the American minority which took strongest issue with the speaker.

A sample exchange:  
"How many of you have asked your husband in the last six weeks what his goals are?" Mr. Whitney asked.  
"How many men really know?" retorted a woman.

European Companies  
A European woman wondered why European companies don't make the same demands on wives as American companies do.

"Eventually they will," predicted an American. "But right now, they still have a sense of reality and privacy, and keep a division between job and home. It isn't all mixed up together into a happy team."  
During the luncheon break,

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Members of WOE protest in Brussels.

seated at a table of WOE members, Mr. Whitney was accused of being 30 years behind the times, of supporting an outmoded social system of brainwashing women, and of doing a disservice to men.

"You're telling us to manipulate our husbands," said a Smith graduate, the wife of a pharmaceutical executive.  
"Of course, if you want to call it that," he replied. "All life is manipulation. Every individual seeks power, and you only get that power through others. You gain it by giving credit and recognition to your guys."

### Antagonism

Although many women supported the general gist of the seminar and grew antagonistic to the women from WOE as the afternoon wore on, they were reluctant to accept all the "do's" and "don'ts" for managers' wives. To be attractive and gracious but not to wear clothes too blatantly chic, to be social but never get too chummy with wives of associates, to practice good conversation but not talk shop with the girls, to put people at ease but not be too prissy and good, to integrate with the local com-

munity but not engage in controversial activity.

"The organization hires a family, not just a man," Mr. Whitney concluded.  
Diane Sidon, who helped found a new chapter in Princeton, N.J., has been acting as catalyst for this new Brussels group. Composed mainly of American women, WOE hopes eventually to coordinate activities with the Belgian FLF, and study the special problems of women living abroad.

"Our main objection to the conference was that it was directed solely at wives," Mrs. Sidon said. "We believe it's psychologically devastating for only women to maintain the supportive role that this seminar teaches."

### Opera in Paris

#### Rossini's 'Barber of Seville'

PARIS, Dec. 7 (UPI)—In recent years the Opéra Comique's repertoire has been whittled away for the benefit of the Paris Opéra—"Carmen," "Tosca" and "Gianni Schicchi" are among those that have been switched, and not always to their benefit.

The latest to make the change is Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." Not that it is a total stranger in the larger house—it had various productions there until sometime in the 1930s—but it more commonly has been, in French, a staple of the Opéra's bill of fare. This time the

## ENTERTAINMENT

# New York's Comeback as Movie-Making Capital

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

NEW YORK (UPI)—New York was once the cinema center of the United States, serving as the cradle of the American film industry. Now there is a determined effort to restore the city to the status it held when Hollywood was only a minor suburb of Los Angeles. Several important film projects are underway here, including a new version of Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby."

Until recently producers were reluctant to shoot in New York because of what they considered exorbitant union demands. For example, Carlo Ponti claims to have encountered outrageous over-charging when he was in New York last summer shooting a Sophia Loren film. Paramount officials, after considering local labor costs, decided to make "Play It Again, Sam" in Philadelphia and began another production, "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers," there too. But now, after some bitter disputes, it appears generally agreed that to use that tired platitude of tired politicians—capital and labor are getting together.

Movie-making has a long history in New York—it began here before World War I and for many years retained status here. Before leaving for California just before World War I, D. W. Griffith had his studios on 14th Street and it was there that such future stars as Mary Pickford, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Mae Marsh and other subsequently favorite screen performers made their initial appearances before the cameras.

Fort Lee across the Hudson was the location for exterior. The famous director Josef von Sternberg began his career there as

a cutter in the dark room. William Brady, the theatrical impresario, observing the spreading popularity of motion pictures, financed early epics.

### Brooklyn Studios

W. R. Hearst, attracted by the new medium, built studios in the Bronx where his lavish cosmopolitan productions—including the Marion Davies spectacles, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Folies" and "Janet Meredith"—were made. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Paramount maintained East Coast production units at Astoria. This made it possible for New York stage stars to appear in the movies without crossing the continent. After a decade in Hollywood D. W. Griffith returned to work here on "Sally of the Sawdust," one of W. C. Fields' silent comedies (Fields was then playing in the Ringling Bros.); and on an extravagant screen version of Marie Corelli's pious novel, "Sorrow of Satan," with Adolphe Menjou as Lucifer.

The Paramount productions made in the East during these years often equaled those made in Hollywood. At Astoria, Mai St. Laire directed "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" with Menjou and Florence Vidor and "A Woman of the World" with Pola Negri. Some of the best of Gloria Swanson's films—"Zaza," "Wages of Virtue," "Stage Struck" and "Manhandled"—were Long Island products under the guidance of Allan Dwan. With the coming of the talkies and the photographing of more plays, the Astoria outpost proved even more convenient. James Eagles worked there on "The Letter" and "Jesuitry," Harry Sharkey directed "Donald Ogden Stevens" script, "Laughter," on the premises and Walter Huston acted in a film version of Ward Morehouse's "Gentlemen of the Press."

Subsequently Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht installed themselves as author-producers at Astoria and contributed two memorable movies, "Crime Without Passion" and "The Scoundrel." When World War II came, the studios were taken over by the U.S. Army Signal Corps for the manufacture of propaganda and training films.

### Today

Today history seems to be rather hesitantly repeating itself. There has been considerable underground movie-making in New York recently. Andy Warhol has been, like Griffith, filming in studios near Union Square. George Balanchine has filmed a full-length ballet of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in an atelier on 10th Avenue, once a silent movie site. Robert Wise is due to make a film on the waterfront, its title, "Soap," a setting-up of soap opera clichés. David Mervin, the Broadway producer, like Brady before him,

is embarking on a career as film producer. His initial movie, "Child's Play," is already under way with Sidney Lumet directing Robert Preston and James Mason in the mystery thriller that has been seen in New York, London and Paris. For the sinister scene of the boys' school, a mansion in Tarrytown has been found and shooting is taking place there and will probably be completed by mid-December.

The second Mervin career project is more ambitious, an adaptation of Scott Fitzgerald's most famous novel, "The Great Gatsby." "The Great Gatsby" has been filmed twice before, first in 1926, just after its publication by Kermit Brewster with Warner Baxter as the "big" bootlegger, and as a talkie, "The Great Gatsby," with the late Henry King with the late Ladd in the title role. A new script is being written by Truman Capote and Jack Ton is to direct. Who is to Gatsby the third has not been decided, but is provoking discussion. Warren Beatty, Steve McQueen have been named but it is possible that part will go to a player far unknown to screen audiences. New York, it would seem, about to make a movie comeback.

### Plays in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new productions on and off Broadway:

"El Hajj Malik—The Dramatic Life and Death of Malcolm X," a production by the Afro-American Theatre Ensemble, staged by its director, Ernie McClintock and written by N.R. Davidson Jr. got two favorable reviews (The New York Times, Associated Press) and one mixed review (Women's Wear Daily) at the Off-Broadway Marjorie Theater.

Clive Barnes in The Times: "The techniques used here are a little like the Living Newspaper techniques of the 1930s, and at times there is a definite air of improvisation about the evening. What Mr. Davidson has done is to take Alex Haley's book, 'The Autobiography of Malcolm X,' and the collection of speeches gathered together by George Breit and called 'Malcolm Speaks' for the documentary aspects of the play, and use this material to fill out an essentially stylized picture of his hero. This is more than just a documentary. It is a great tribute to the assassinated leader America wants to know least about." AP's William Glover writes: "The narrative shifts from realism into a stinging fantasy of racial stereotypes, simultaneously humorous and bitter, that says more about the black experience than many other shows have been able to achieve."

In Women's Wear, Martin Gottfried faults the production for "not only failing to take advantage of the emotion in Malcolm's murder but ignoring the tragic irony of his having been committed by black men—a powerful area for such a production to skip." Even so, says Gottfried, it is a production of "deep feeling, and considerable effect, all the more so for its righteousness—cause the resurrection of an important man and an unrecognized reputation."

"Two Gentlemen of Verona," as first given last summer by Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival in Central Park, opened on Broadway at the St. James Theater to two favorable notices from The Times and AP.

William Glover for AP: "An extreme case of shock-up Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona is one for fans of trash musical novelty and strumous."

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PAUL SCARUFF

### Fashion Figures Said Expelled From Mexico

ACAPULCO, Mexico, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Robert Seligman and John Steele, the U.S. organizers of the fashion spectacle Mod-Americana 71, which took place Nov. 22-27 in Acapulco, have reportedly been expelled from Mexico.

They had been jailed last week, according to the newspaper Novedades de Acapulco, for violation of Mexican immigration laws. The two, according to the newspaper report, had violated Mexican law by carrying on profit-making activities without the necessary government authorization. Both had entered Mexico on tourist permits.

In the meantime, official charges against them had been lodged by their employees, who, according to Novedades, claimed that they had not been paid.

Another complaint was also filed against them for nonpayment of a 25,000-peso (about \$2,000) telephone bill.

Thus, Mr. Seligman and Mr. Steele faced possible trial for fraud, Novedades reported. However, the government chose, sources say, to expel them from the country.

### PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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International Herald Tribune  
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P	L	I	N	E	Y	H	E	Y	O	U	N	G
A	L	T	O	L	U	N	A	S	O	E	N	O
S	E	E	S	C	R	O	N	E	W	E	E	P

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I REMEMBER IT GOT DARK EARLY LIKE THIS LAST YEAR... BUT I THOUGHT THEY'D HAVE IT FIXED BY NOW."

**JUMBLE®**—*that scrambled word game*  
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LIMPE** © 1971 by The Chicago Tribune  
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>100</p> <p>90</p> <p>80</p> <p>70</p> <p>60</p> <p>50</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>0</p> </div> <div> <p>100</p> <p>90</p> <p>80</p> <p>70</p> <p>60</p> <p>50</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>0</p> </div> </div>																																																																																																			

<b>THEXOR</b>			

**INGOPE**

Print the SUBJECT AIRCRAFT NAME

Number: ALBUM C

**Answer:** *These ladies*  
*England.*

By John Malcolm Brinnin. Delacorte. 599 pp. \$15

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

**TWO** routes are followed in John H. Brinnin's Atlantic North Atlantic ship crossings. One is the East-West route between Europe and the United States and Canada. The other is from sailing ship to the computerized Queen Elizabeth-2. The two searoads are intertwined.

Some changes were more dramatic than others, the introduction of the turbine engine, for example. But by and large, there is to be an inevitable graph of improvement that not only made the ships faster, safer and more capacious, but also more comfortable, convenient and in places spartan. It is a valuable example of the way social needs and attitudes, increasing affluence, competition and national urges worked together—all for the greater glory of the Atlantic liner. All the time the ships changed, and music, enduring and necessary as the seas on which they sailed. But Brinnin's last chapter describes the condition

as a little more about life at deck.

Although ships got bigger, size was not everything. The Great Eastern was a ship even by her standards. It did not do nearly so well as smaller competitors. No superior service in elaborate roundings the answer either the ships of the American entrepreneur E. K. Collins or the Cunard Line, the famous name in Atlantic time history, got its reputation by simply plugging along, at orderly, unspectacular. Only the death of Samuel Cunard, founder, did the line begin pay attention to the niceties.

Competition, in which national images played a strong factor, helped develop the great liners, whose names were as famous as those of the stars. And just when it seemed that they had arrived at the ultimate, the jet age overtook the liners and made them obsolete.

The book is full of information correcting the record, doing away with misconceptions. Brim's version of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, for instance, assigns more blame to the British than do most history books. Each reader will find a small patch to latch onto.

counted the sea voyage as part of his journey; the latter, im-

Mr. Lask is a New York book reviewer.

## Titian Portrait Of Two Princes Rediscovered

LONDON, Dec. 7 (UPI)—A long lost Tibetan portrait of young Italian prince has been rediscovered in an English country house, art historian Mr. Jaffe said today.

used large amounts of coal, and that meant occupying storage space that could have been used for freight.

And they were dirty. But as the difficulties were ironed out, sails disappeared. Paddle wheels gave way to the sure, wood to metal, the reciprocating engine to

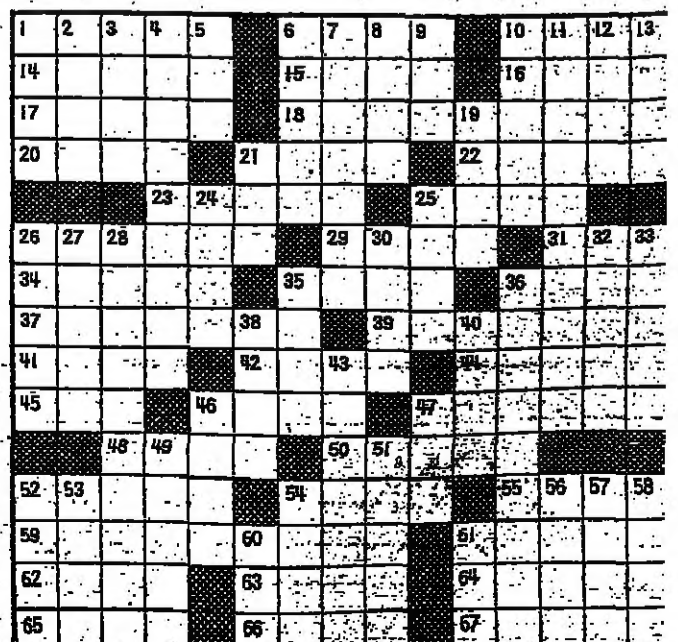
With these came comforts and amenities of various sorts: larger cabins, bathrooms, wash basins, steam heat, electric light, elaborate cuisine. Most of these were secured to the needs of first

class. Steerage was an after-thought. Shipowners trumpeted the virtues of first-class and basked in the roster of passengers who used it. Steerage supplied the revenues. I wish that Brinnin had devoted fewer pages to the decor and sumptuaries of first-class emporiums and, instead,

# CROSSWORD

**By: W. D. W.**

<b>ACROSS</b>	50 Scintillate.	12 Okinawa city.
Home-run star	52 On the outs	13 Fawkes et al.
Blazing denial	54 Chalcedony	19 Weary
Work crew	55 Some business	21 City transit in
Yellow clay	partners. Abbr.	24 French river
Armadillo	word for cities	25 _____
Genesis name	in "America"	26 Nazimova
Montezuma	61 U.S. poet	26 Low trees
_____	62 Pastoral work	27 "____" but "yo
_____	63 Commedia dell'	28 "____" work
Front-page boxes	64 Horse opera	70 Yorkshire river
Tapestry	65 Pry	32 Mountain train
Pancho of	66 Deprivation	33 Poll-taker's ex
Mexico	67 Trite	cern
They _____		35 Gen
who . . .	<b>DOWN</b>	36 Fulton's folly
Escargots	1 Rotterdam's	37 Arm bones
like Willis Reed	river	40 Not golly, e.g.
Feeling Cole	3 Woodworking	43 Suez
_____	tool	46 Eight; Prefix
_____	wood	47 Geographical
Cye: Fr.	3 Fixed course	nickname
Early Irish	4 Louisiana	49 Kind of car
_____	pioneer	51 Old harps
_____	5 Moment, for	52 Sea, to poets
Ecstasy	short	53 Actor Ray
Unicorn fish	6 Brazilian port	54 Another: Sp
Valenciennes	7 Run	56 Foster
_____	8 Cronjes	57 Soviet city
_____	9 Poetic word	58 Ecological sta
_____	10 Low and reverse	60 Erivovious, _____
_____	11 Men in space	61 Parts of yrs.



Yesterday's Jumbles: ALBUM CURVE MADMAN NAUSEA  
 Answer: *These ladies are honored in*







Family-type living conditions. Call in Home: 362  
21 or 17.